REGISTER No. "I"—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,008.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....Annas 2.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Agate but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

Received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUNDARA, 1,600 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 27th Dec. 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a BI-WEEKLY Line to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGOLA, 1,700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander, R. D. Decruetz, on TUESDAY, the 25th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	— 8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	— 8	
Port Said	38	24	— 9	
Messina	34	24	— 14	including Wines
Naples	50	34	— 14	
Leghorn	50	34	— 14	
Genoa	50	34	— 14	
Marseilles	52	35	— 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

NOTICE.

"HALL" LINE

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., for LIVERPOOL direct.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,383		December
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January 5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	" 19
THESSALY			February 29
EUROPA	2,277	424	" 16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly inter-
ITALIA	2,248	424	vals

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances by Telegraph, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th Dec.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do. 1878
SUMATRA	2488	450	C Anderson	7th Jan.
(s) THIBET	2493	400	J. H Torbock	14th do.
CHINA	2916	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shalland	8th Jan. do.
LOMBARDY	3723	400	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KRIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Suprintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	" 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th December 1877.

LONDON AND HAVRE.

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE 1st FEBRUARY.

THE New Steamer SCOTLAND, 1,694 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on Deck having accommodation for FIFTY passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To London or Havre, Rs. 500.

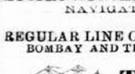
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents,
No. 1, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 17th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Dur. Tons.	H.P	Deck.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3509	400	on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Racusin.	42 1	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.
S.S. A. HILLE	F. Forti.	3501	400	on 7th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Macussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3509	400	on 25th Mar, 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

STEAM TO HAVRE DIRECT.

SAILING ABOUT THE FIFTH OF EVERY MONTH.

THE First Class Steamer ZEAL will be despatched about 5th February, to be followed by the following or other First Class Steamers:—

ZANTE. | NELLIE MARTIN.
ZERBINO. | PEMBROKE.
GLAMORGAN.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS, &c., &c

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 644 of 1877.

NARAYEN WITTOBA VAID PORUNDHARI, and RAMABAI, widow and heir and legal representative of CHINTAMON WITTOBA VAID PORUNDHARI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at No. 65, Kalbadavie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI GUNGA, widow and heir and legal representative of GIRDHARLAL DYALDASS KOTHARI, Hindoo, formerly residing at No. 66, Kalbadavie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, but now residing at Broach, at Jumitramji Khiski ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of October 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant as such legal heir and representative should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-three for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed, and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree, until payment, AND WHEREAS by an attachment, dated the 15th day of November 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 8th day of November 1877, the following moveable property was attached, namely:—One Writing Table with Drawers, two Chairs, one Couch, one Clock, three Globe Lamps, one Iron Cot, two Tin Boxes, one Chest of Drawers, two Presses containing 393 Books, one Book Case containing 106 Books, two Looking Glasses, one box containing Goojrathi Printed Pamphlets, one Small Box, Sixteen Pictures, five Beddings, one Tea Table, one Table-cloth with two Candle Sticks, eighteen Copper Pots, forty-eight Brass Pots, ten Stools, four Boxes containing Pamphlets (Goojrathi), one piece old Carpet, one old Blanket, four Broken Chairs, twenty Earthen Pots, and two Grinding Stones, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 4th day of Dec., instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises at Kalbadavie Road, the abovementioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant as such legal heir representative as aforesaid.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th December 1877.
Mr. MUNSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 11 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover: those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1 87.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a precis of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for debentures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRABHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamer leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 8th idem for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EVELYN, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED TO PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, PAY FREIGHT and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Agents, s. s Evelyn.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

A LARGE and HANDSOME STOCK of BOUND BOOKS, suitable for PRESENTATION, SCHOOL PRIZES, &c., &c., has been lately received at the Depot, and the Superintendent would invite all to an early inspection. A good supply of the following is also on hand:—

Christmas and New Year Cards.
Children's Story Books.
Picture Toy Books on Paper or Linen.
Watts's Catechisms and Hymns.
Bibles and Bible Hand-books.
Large Texts and Text-rolls.
Theological Works.
Histories and Biographies.
General Science Series.
C. V. E. S. Educational Series, in English and the Vernacular.
Practical and Devotional Works.
Poetry and Hymns.
Tracts and Small Books.

Also a large supply of back numbers of Periodicals which may be had at half price.

Address Orders to

F. W. V. VINING,
Superintendent,
Depot, Kalbadavie, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRODUCTION OF THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

MOTHER GOOSE;
OR
THE GOLDEN EGG,

For the first time in India on a Native Stage,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND DECEMBER,
BY
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Scenery and Dresses and the mechanical contrivances are on a scale of magnificence never before attempted by any native or European Dramatic Company in Bombay.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre at all hours of the day. Doors open at 8 p.m., performance commencing at 9 p.m. sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL ATTEND.

NOTICE.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S, PAPER CURRENCY, AND MONEY ORDER OFFICES, will be CLOSED, as under, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S—25th instant to 2nd proximo, except 31st December when it will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CURRENCY AND MONEY ORDER—26th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Accountant General and Commissioner of Issue.
Bombay, 21st December 1877.

NEW DEPOT

OF ALL SORTS OF FANCY GOODS

JUST OPENED FOR THE SEASON ONLY,

Meadow Street, between the Oriental Bank and Soundy & Co., Fort.

DINSHAW DORABJEE has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, such as Scrap and Potscraphic Albums, Ladies' and Gentlemen's handsome Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Glove and Hank'f Boxes, Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades with Fancy and Ivory Handles, Pearl Card Cases and Beads, Purses, Shoes and Slippers, Crystal Glass Inkstands, Gold Canvas and Leather Cornier Bags, Money Purses, Soap Boxes, Perfumery, &c. &c.

DINSHAW DORABJEE,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FRAMJEE CURSETJEE DAROOWALLA has contracted to sell to VULLUBHJEE POONJABHOY all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Bhendy Bazar, or Pareil Road, in the Mandvi sub district, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy feet in length, or thereabouts, from east to west and twenty feet in breadth or thereabouts from north to south, be the same little, more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,230 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 41, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a passage or gully, on the west by the public road called Bhendy Bazar, or Pareil Road, on the north by the house of the late Jivraj Balloo, deceased, and on the south by the house of Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are he eby required to make the same known in writing to the purchaser's Solicitors, Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, at their office in house No. 1, Rutterfield, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof after which time the purchase will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.

વધારે ખુલાસો.

(Sd.) VULLUBHJEE POONJABHOY,
Purchaser.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED.

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHRISTMAS, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Sauces,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sausages,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Soups,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Chocolates.	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Coffees,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.
Condiments,			

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Greengages,	Pears,
Cherries,	Green Oranges,	Mixed,	Peaches,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries,
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage,	Royal Aquarium (Costumes),	Love's Doctor,
Theatrical Beauties,	From over the Sea,	Agony,
Old friends and new faces,	On the Rink,	Elixir of Love,
Language of Flowers,	Father Xmas,	Maids of Honour,
Mutual Friends,	The History of England,	Aunt Tozer's Luggage,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 37 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WORK BASKETS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.
DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.
CHATELAINS.
WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.
GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.
IVORY GLOVE STRETCHERS.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.
SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.
SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.
WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.
BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.
LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.
Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.
WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain, various and curious.
PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.
GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.
COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.
SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.
BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT
HAS ARRIVED.
Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN,
JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BRAN PIES—BRAN PIES for OLD and YOUNG people only, 4 Annas a dip, open from TO-DAY, till the 31st instant. Call at ESSAI'S, Forbes Street.

ALLAHABAD and ENGLISH Confectionery, BON BONS, MISTLETOE, CHRISTMAS CARDS, CHOCOLATE SWEETS, &c. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

MUSCATEL RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CANDIED ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, ALMONDS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRUITS in SYRUP, &c. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

AMERICAN CORNED BEEF and HAM in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Tins JUST LANDED. TASMANIA, JAMS, &c. Apply to W. J. ES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 21st DEC. 1877.

THE approach of the Christmas holidays and the unsettled state of political affairs in Europe still keeps business of all kinds in a very uncertain position, and we are not likely to see much doing now until after the turn of the year, if then. The arrivals of Cotton are delayed by the late rains up-country, and stocks of other export produce are small, while imports do not look like reviving this season.

There has been nothing new in the shape of political advices to-day either through public or private sources, but the continual decline in the funds as well as in produce tells its own tale. Consols have receded from 94⅛ to 94⅜ and French Rentes from 108f to 107f.

Coffee in London is quiet with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Cocoanut Oil is unaltered; Wheat to arrive shows no change; and in Seeds the only movement is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet but steady, but Cotton in Liverpool shows great depression, the sales yesterday being only 7,000 bales, while spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomra, and G. F. Ginned Broach. Reuter does not mention arrivals, but according to private advices they are all but unsaleable, and the position is not likely to have mended to-day with the further large receipts at the American ports and the increased uneasiness in political matters.

Yesterday's New York telegram does not quote Futures, but ready Mid. Uplands is still given at 11¼ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.	30,000	22,000	33,000
Six „ „ „	175,000	147,000	167,000
Total since 1st Sept....	2,067,000	2,370,000	2,124,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is again slightly more favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 47⅞ to 48 1-16 per cent. The Reserve shows an increase of £100,000 and Bullion of £200,000, while Discounts have increased by £100,000. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still quoted at 3½ per cent.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., an advance of ¼d., but the shipments for this port by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton were £360,000, showing that whatever the rate may be, there are still very large supplies available.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has evinced continued firmness, and rates may be called 1-16d. higher all round. The upward movement is generally attributed to an increased demand for money in China, where a larger export business in silk has been doing of late, but even allowing for that, the state of things here is so distinctly against any upward movement that sellers show no disposition to follow the rise. The closing rates for Bills on London to-day fare as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 25-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 3-32d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ „	1s. 9d.	„

On Calcutta no business is reported and rates remain nominally as last quoted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again weaker, but the decline quoted has brought out rather more buyers of small amounts, and there is just a shade more life in the market. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-half, Rs. 94⅞ to 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET remains quite unaltered for everything except Spinning and Weaving Companies, which have been in somewhat better request sin some cases higher prices. We note an advance of Rs. 5 in Oclabs, Fl ming, and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Khandeish and Madras United, and Rs. 7½ per share in Oriental.

COTTON continues very depressed, and although sellers have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy, the business reported for export is confined to some 500 or 600 bales already Cotton required for immediate shipment. Current quotations to-day, so far as they can be ascertained, are:—

Good Hingunghaut Jan.-July	...	Rs. 215	Per Candy F. P.
„ Ginned Broach	„ „	213	„ „
„ Omra	„ „	204	„ „
F. G. F.	„ „	200	„ „
G. F.	„ „	194	„ „

LINSEED is quiet, but slightly steadier at Rs. 6 6 to Rs. 6-7½ per cwt. For RAPESEED the quotation is nominal at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14, and WHEAT is only rendered firm by the paucity of supplies of shipping qualities.

FREIGHTS have not undergone material change. The steamer rate for Liverpool is a shade firmer at 25s. per ton, but other destinations are as previously quoted, and for sailing ships the inquiry [illegible]

PIECE GOODS, if no weaker, are certainly not stronger in position. The demand from the Bazaar remains very slow, and although a moderate business is doing from first hands, it is at low prices.

GALLS are dull and unchanged, both buyers and sellers to arrive being apparently out of the market, while on the Bunder heavy stocks still depress values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value Rs. als	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	760
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	6084
National Bank of India.	10,000	250	all	6 do.	106
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th December 1877.

	Open 1,268¾ Miles.	
Coaching	1,15,913	0 0
Merchandize	4,00,771	0 0
Telegraph	830	0 0
Total Rs.....	5,17,514	0 0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ Miles	Total Rs.....	6,92,686 2 11
	Decrease.....	1,75,172 2 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH ship MORNA, 1,436 tons, Commander W. Smith, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE AMERICAN SHIP ELWELL, 1,461 tons, Commander J. G. Barston, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE MATHILDE, 296 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE HASTINGS, 541 tons, Commander S. Craigs, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Singapore, 7th December, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S CO.'S STEAM-SHIP ETTORE, 1,313 tons, Commander C. Lazarich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP VINGORLA 315 tons, Commander R. D. Doctorship, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from the Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Nursey Kessowjee and four children; Mrs. Shamjee and child, and 316 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP EVELIN, 789 tons, Commander R. Fleetham, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cardiff, 17th Nov., with the following cargo: 3,397 bundles and 37 123 bars iron, 350 cases copper, 80 cases brass, 15 tons coal, and 200 cases tinplates. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Hastings	Craigs	Singapore Dec 7.
	Evelyn (s)	Fleetham	Cardiff, Nov 17.
	Vingorla (s)	Doctorship ..	Kurrachee, Dec 16.
21	H. M. S. Serapis ..	Davidson	Portsmouth, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	H. M. S. Diamond..	Bossenquet ..	.....
	Florida	urtis	Rangoon.
	Lord Lytton	Dakin	Calao.
	Mahomdale	Dorma	Diamond Island.
	Wilhelm Orton	Duncan	Akyab.
	Ettore (s).....	Lazarich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Morna, Smith, to Diamond Island.
Ship Elwell, Barston, to Rangoon.
Barque Mathilde, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The steamer Vingorla, for Kattiawar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

ec.		
17	Sceptre (s)	Steele ..... Colombo, Dec 8.
	Falstaff	Jahke ..... Liverpool, Aug 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec 17—Steamers Hindostan, Venice, Black Watch, Exone, Scotia Greys, Puttialla, and a Steamar. Ships Hesperides and Dundee.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Falstaff—Cabul, Pandora, and Elan Fergusson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
19	Hindostan	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
19	Pekin	Southampton.
	Ava (s)	Bombay and S. P.
	El Dorado (s)	London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Hindostan, from Marseilles:—Mrs. D. W. Murray, J. F. Bruce, C. Callard, and Anderson, Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Chitty and infant, Mrs. Crampton and child, Rev. M. Bell, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. C. J. Lucas, Mr. M. P. Lucas, Mr. W. Hamilton, and Mr. Leger.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—700 kegs lead ore Cuma Ramjee.
Branksome Hall —10 kegs iron rivets, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 5 cas s hall thread, Tyebally Soolianally.
Cella s—801 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Essubally.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ne to s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Theran s—138 cases hock, P. Nowrojee and Co.
Scot and s—182 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 10 bales printing paper, 14 packages writing paper, and 19 cases litho stones, Shaik Ahmed Nooroin; 123 cases matches V. de rt Bros.
City of P oms s—1-0 cases candles, Salaymahomed Hajee Nathoo; 200 keg- load ore, the Agra Bank.
Benledi s 100 cases claret, Ge rge Lockhart and Co; 3 cases wine, Manchejee Dossabhoy Wadia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—32 cases paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—29 casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.
India s—25 cases ginger wine, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—22 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

F W Harris s—300 cwts hores, W Nicol and Co; 325 cwts myrobolis s. W and A Graham and Co; 35 cwts wheat, Ahmed Hajee Ismail; 240 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 225 cwts wheat Stearns Hobart and Co; 30 bales wool, Vulubdas Soonderjee, 400 cwts wheat, Kurmallybhoy Hajeebhoy; 320 cwts wheat, and 650 cwts myrobalioues, W and Graham and Co; 1,962 cwts linseed, Jackinlay, Simpson and Co.; 18 bales wool Ramjee Raichund.
City of Baltimore s—77 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales cotton, Gaddu and Co; 125 cwts coiryarn, Dewjee Mooljee; 5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 6 bales rags, Morarjee Tegpa; 27 bales wool, Heatley, Madden and Co.
India s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Jules Segfried and Co; 9 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotlands—7 bales rasins, K C Meyden, 28 cwts sumovder fins Momed Koorji.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—199½ cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Clare s—28 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Scotland s—682 cwts sandalwood chips, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s— bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 63½ cwts olibawum, M Mondalle and Co.
Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton and 1,761 cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—153 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

James Gray s—214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bienaime s—16,964½ cwts teel seed and 8,926½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Penang s—40 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Penang s—107 bales cotton, Young and Co; 60 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—25 cwts red raisins and 20 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Ibrahim Mahomed; 6 cases shark fins, Yuen Gangjee; 10 cases shankfins and 10 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 60 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 10 bales twist, Nowrojee Eduljee; 93 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 96 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 26 chests opium, E J Abraham; 330 cwts red raisin, Ebram Hassom; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, S N Talatee; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Mongolia s—26 chests opium, E J Abraham; 52 chests opium, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mangolia s—50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 23½ chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1443 City of Baltimore (s), Coldin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1144 F. W. Harris (s), Sundrum—The Captain.
1444 India (s), Reed—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Andrews—Mails, 24 h Dec.

FOR MOULMEIN.

986 Sheild, Masher—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

706 Zancla (s), King—W. Nicol, & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
1234 Indus (s), Read arson—Mails, 8th June.
1554 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 25th Dec.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1508 Blenheim (s), Holland—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1049 James Gray (s) White—Ralli Brothers
1477 Royal Crown (s), Thompson—James Mackintosh & Co.
1468 Tortor (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1388 East Lothian, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1493 Eddenhope, Fleet—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Brandesburg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

759 Lady Clare (s), Jarvis—Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

983 Ben Voirlich (s), Evans—Hajee Zaneb Abadeen.

FOR JEDDAH.

310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1533 Anglo America, Jordon.
1236 Annie Frost s, Melbourne.
1282 Ardgowan, Kerr—The Captain.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Cap ain.
774 Alburn, Robinson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay Muir & Co.
1472 Bar Bonanza, Staples—The Captain.
1175 Burmah, Cr cketson—Wallace & Co.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—The Captain.
1075 Buckinghamshire, Mosse—W. Nicol & Co.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—The Capt.in.
999 Benledi (s), Buchnan—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1430 Conca, Goodwin—Captolio.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1017 Cosm politan (s), Hitcham—The Captain.
1437 Canute, Gaye—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1461 Elwell, Barston.
1470 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
789 Evelyn (s), Fleetham—Volkart Brothers.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
881 Glenisla, Bassan—Haiee Adom Sedick.
375 Genaisse, Bassan—Haiee Adom Sedick.
1336 Harald Harfager (s), Reitberg
1049 Hespodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
541 Hastings, Craigs—The Captain.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coney.
1460 Imogene, Erskine—The Captain.
809 Joseph Heydee, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1141 Lena (s), Peace—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1432 Lavadia (s), Twais—The Captain.
1365 Maggie E. Scott, Whitting—W. and A. Graham.
1436 Morna, Smith—The Captain.
1369 Makuta, Cutter—The Captain.
1859 Northern Light, Kenney—The Captain.
848 Nueva Providencia Amecotar ine—The Captain.
1335 Oriental (s), Seaton—P & O. Co.
1353 Omana, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
592 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.
923 Romulus (s), Trail—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
649 Rose, Clarke—Gladstone Wylie & Co.
1369 Rona, Brown.
1369 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
886 Tunis (s), Inch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
312 Union, Fobsit—Rustomjee Framjee.
1264 Whittier, Swan.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1066 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
747 Flying Fish, Crohan.
4373 Jumna (s), 4 Parsons.
331 Kwangtung (s), Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s), 4 James—(Harbour Defence).
417 Manora (s). Cape.
300 May Flore (s) Guthrie.
4173 Serapis [T. ship), Davidson.
488 Tenasserim, Woodhouse.
3489 Undaunted (s), Smith,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·945
Temperature of the Air.....	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·4
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	77·0
General Direction of wind .....NE, E, ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 21.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judement.

528-77—M H Khan—Dayabhai Jugjiwundass vs L A Wallace and others—Muljee and B.
438-77—Macfarlane and G—Sa'oojee Vitvojee vs Dhunjee Nowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
Summary Suit.
778-77—In person—Bachra Akha and others vs Teli Fuckir, &c., and others.

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk and Walker—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

REID—December 11th, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon A. Scott Reid, M.B., 8th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—DEBEAUX—December 14th, at Madras, at the London Mission Chapel, by the Rev. F. G. Davis, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Hind, Mr. E. T. B. Bell, to Julia Honey, 3rd daughter of the late Mr. J. L. De Beaux.
TORRIE—LIDIE.—December 17th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, Senior Chaplain, L. J. Torrie, Esq., 29th Regt., M. N. I., to Isabella Anne Stuart, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M. B., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, L. M. D.

DEATHS.

CONRAD—October 28th, at Nellore, William Edward, the beloved son of Mr. Matthew Conrad, jailor, aged 1 year.
CONRAD—November 26th, at Nellore, Mary Jane, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad, aged, 3 years.
CONNOR—December 4th, at Aligarh, suddenly, of apoplexy, William Connor, Deputy and Honorary Magistrate, aged 73 years.
WILCOX—December 14th, at Rampore Beauliah, G. H. T. D Wilcox, eldest son of Gen. H. Wilcox, and grandson of the late Lt.-Col. R. Wilcox, 59th N. I. aged 14 years.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.		Low Water	
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	
Sat. 22	.....	6 31	5 27	0 30	m	6 32	m
				0 11	a	6 29	a
Sun. 23	4th Sunday in Advent.	6 32	5 27	1 12	m	7 18	m
				1 2	a	7 15	a
Mon. 24	.....	6 32	5 28	1 51	m	8 4	m
				1 55	a	8 3	a
Tues. 25	Christmas Day	6 32	5 28	2 34	m	8 58	m
				2 54	a	8 55	a
Wed 26	English Mail expected.	6 33	5 29	3 21	m	9 48	m
				3 51	a	9 47	a
Th. 27	.....	6 33	5 29	4 7	m	10 44	m
				4 55	a	10 50	a
Fr. 28	.....	6 34	5 21	4 59	m	11 43	m
				6 16	a	1	...

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of COLONEL SEXTON, there will be an EXCURSION to BASSEIN on the 26th inst. by Special Train leaving Church Gate Street Station at 5-45 a.m. Members of the Corps wishing to join should give in their names by 1-clock at 6 p.m. on SATURDAY to the Color Sergeants of Companies, or at Head Quarters, where all particulars may be ascertained.
White Uniforms, Helmets, Arms, and Accoutrements to be worn.

W. M. TENNENT
Captain, D. Company.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.

IF England should determine to go to war, and begin the equipment about a month hence of an expedition to be sent to Constantinople, what purpose could she hope to accomplish by such armed intervention at the eleventh hour of the strife between Russia and Turkey? We grant that even now the triumphant progress of the Russians would be checked, and the fortune of the war changed, if 60,000 English troops could be at once landed at Varna. As the Turks have the command of the Black Sea, Varna would form a perfectly secure base of operations for the British army; and the advance of such a force, supported by the Turks and relying on the fortresses of Shumla, Rustchuk, and Silistria, against the Russian line of communications from the Danube to the Shipka Pass, would in all probability arrest the march of the victorious army of Plevna on Adrianople. But, if the British troops are not set in motion till towards the end of January, so that they cannot land on Turkish soil till the end of February, there will be nothing but Constantinople left for them to save. The Russians, on their part, have already ordered the mobilisation of 60,000 more men, a force in itself as large as England has disposable for active service in Europe, and it is clear from the activity which their various columns are showing that they hope to be before Adrianople by the end of this year. In Bulgaria they need only now leave strong detachments at Biela and Tirnova to make their communications quite safe. In all Western Bulgaria they can move about as freely and get up supplies to the front as easily as if they were in their own country. Widdin is the only fortified post still held by the Turks, and that will be taken care of by the Roumanians and Servians. Eastwards of Biela General Todleben is charged with the task of breaking into the Quadrilateral and taking Rustchuk, and it may be doubted if the Turks can now do more on this line than retire to Rasgrad and Shumla, leaving the fortress on the Danube to its fate. Turning to the Balkans, we find that far to the west the Turks have evacuated Berkovatz, in face of a Russian column which must be marching to strike the great road to Constantinople between Sofia and Nissa, and effect a junction with the Servians; while, coming eastwards, another column appears to have already crossed the Etropol Balkan and to be near Sofia, while the Slatitza Pass is defended with difficulty at its southern extremity by the force now commanded by Baker Pasha. Still lower down, the Russians have regained the command of the passes over the Klena Balkan to the eastwards of the Shipka through which Gourko made his celebrated march at the beginning of the campaign. By various passes, then, the invaders are marching into the plain of Roumelia, and, though bad weather may cause some delay in the military operations, it is obvious that the Turks will soon be compelled to concentrate their forces and retire from the line of the Balkans to a defensive position at or near Adrianople. A month hence, therefore, when Parliament meets, we may assume that the Turkish main army at Adrianople will have been defeated, that Rustchuk and Silistria will be closely invested by the corps of Todleben and Zimmerman, that in Asia Erzeroum will have become, like Kars, a Russian fortress, and that the remaining strength of the Turkish Empire will be standing at bay near Constantinople and Varna. In such circumstances, what could England do, especially as Russia might be able in case of need to count on the active aid of Germany, whose cynical advice to the Porte to negotiate directly with Russia betrays most clearly her determination to treat with contempt England's claim to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

We fear that England may have brought herself into a position in which she can do no good to herself or anybody else by taking up arms. The Turks would not thank her for sending an army to defend Constantinople, as, if she limited her war-like aspirations to this purpose, and left the Russians to keep the territory they have already won in Europe, she might be justly accused of helping to dismember instead of to preserve the Turkish Empire. The English nation, however, will certainly not go to war to reconstruct the Turkish Empire, and it seems to have settled down into the comfortable belief that its own interests will really be very well protected so long as it keeps the command of Egypt. The false issue raised by Conservative writers who have made a great fuss about occupying Egypt—a country which no enemy of England has threatened to touch—has merely served the purpose of diverting public attention at home from the vital importance of the Russian advance in Asia, which puts a hostile Power astride the main road of overland communication between England and India, and makes Turkey in Asia and Persia mere Russian dependencies. The true import of the fall of Kars may be inferred from the fact that the Emperor Alexander thought it worth while to send a special messenger to the Ameer of Cabul to announce the capture of the fortress; and natives assure us that among Hindoos and Mussulmans nothing is now talked of but the ascendancy Russia has gained over England in the East. Our Empire in this country has been founded in great measure on the opinion of English invincibility, and that support is now gone, with the tacit assent and approval of the degenerate English people.

WE printed a few days ago a letter signed "Hurler" upon the question of free passages to officers of the Staff Corps and Local Army of India proceeding to England. We think the writer misses the real question, which stands simply thus, that one class of officers (and their families if there be room) are taken home free, while the other class are not. "Hurler" says no one would object to officers of the Indian Army being taken home and placed upon the same footing as officers of the European force. If this be his real opinion, why does he fight the question? Why appear as an advocate upon the side of keeping up a difference? For surely his letter betrays a somewhat narrow and illiberal view of the case, and its object, if any, is to prevent the grant of the boon of free passage which the whole army have long hoped for, and which in the end will be granted.

It is not right to say, as alleged, that the terms generally offered to the army leave the balance in favour of the officers of the Native Army. The exact contrary is the fact, and the recent "Warrants" give better and quicker retirements to home officers wishing to leave the service than the Staff Corps retirement rules afford to gentlemen who have passed their lives in this army. Broad statements are easy to make, but are often as easily replied to. The writer whose letter we review says, "the Indian officer draws half the pay of his appointment"—that is, while at home, and he argues that he is more than compensated for having to pay for his own passage. This may be true of such officers as hold appointments, in their own right. But we may tell "Hurler" that officers only acting in appointments,—and there are many of them in the three Presidencies,—and officers who hold no appointments at all and who are under the 1854 Rules, do not draw any half staff allowances, and only receive English pay in Europe at the same rate as is laid down for officers of British regiments. Why, then, should this class of officers not be carried free? And we can assure the gallant writer that there are Staff Corps officers who in England only draw the English rate of pay and who do not get any half staff pay. We do not wish to enter upon the thorny question as to whether the two services have really been made one. "Hurler" denies it, but, if they are not one and the same, it is the fault of those in power who have not carried out the amalgamation order. Her Gracious Majesty declared them one, and in law and equity they are one. If they are denied the benefit of the Royal Charter, as "Hurler" implies, then he establishes for the Indian Service a bigger grievance than the Indian officers have set up, and the sooner this is ended the better. "Hurler" laughs to scorn that act of Royal consideration which gives the home officer local rank in order to prevent him being superseded by the Staff Corps officer, and this concession, yielded to prevent heart-burning and an old officer from being passed over is termed "bogus" rank because it does not carry "increase of pay." In every land brevet rank has been received with honour and thanks. It is a mark of distinction, and implies that an officer has served long or distinguished himself in the field. Ribbons, medals, and rank are incentives to chivalry, and such are the soldiers' richest rewards, because they are emblems of valour or steady and soldier-like qualities, and such recognition helps an officer to serve with self-respect beside men of his own standing who may have obtained more regimental rank. We speak for the army when we say that its real soldiers do not consider even temporary rank as a bogus order of promotion.

"Ut Supra," who dared to express his views as to the expense and difficulty of a trip to Europe unless Government would help him, comes in for a share of the general sneers of the writer, and he is pointed out to the army as a man not possessed "of means." We have many noble and good men in the army who fear God and serve their country and who are poor, and we do not see that if "Ut Supra" is a man who is not blessed with wealth that fact is against him. If he were well gilt with staff allowances it is probable he would pay for his passage and say nothing about it, but we do protest against the cheff that is contained in the assertion that he married for a "selfish fancy" and not for love. "Ut Supra" tells us he was an artillery officer reared in the Royal Army, and he complains that by joining the Staff Corps he lost the privilege of getting free passage to England. This is a fair complaint, and one that will be heard and redressed, too, if he only wearies the authorities with his case. "Hurler" tries to make out that "Ut Supra" is the author of the difficulties that surround him owing to his having indulged in "the luxury of matrimony." Now, as far as we can gather, this officer is a captain, and of 15 years' service, and he was a married man prior to entering the Staff Corps. We ask if, when he joined the Staff Corps—apparently very recently—he was told that he would lose the privilege of free passage if he left the Royal Artillery. Had he remained as he was, he undoubtedly would have received a free passage, and, if there was room, the same for his family. If he has pleaded the present difficulty of getting passage owing to his losing free passage by joining the Staff Corps, he has only done that which every wise man would do in the interest of his family, for Government certainly never intended to make an officer worse off in life because he joined the pet corps which Prince Albert suggested and which home civilians and military tinkers have carried out at such huge expense.

But the question rises higher than our correspondent puts it, and has nothing to do with marriage as a luxury, a fancy, or an affection; three, however, very important ingredients in a happy wedding. It is the policy of the Home Government to have one army, and it has been the aim of all military statesmen to govern that army as nearly as possible by one code of rules, and to give to all officers of every grade whether serving at home, in our Colonies, or in India, similar advantages. Day by day, we read orders and warrants carrying out this desirable state of things, and we behold the officers of British regiments invited to join the Staff Corps, and given, when they are gazetted, appointments. Those who do not join are not blamed, but, as the offer is an open one, those that do not accept the good things of Egypt have assuredly no reason to complain. If Indian officers get well paid appointments let it be recollected that they have to serve the whole of their lives in India, and that the rupee is now of lessened value. But we refer our readers to the fact that in this Presidency and in the two others the best military positions are filled by gentlemen who belong to home corps, and that attached to these commands and appointments are splendid salaries. There is no room for jealousy, for we believe the incumbents of these high places are men of character and ability, and we know that Indian officers do not grudge them their luck. It is the fashion to represent that officers of British corps do not get as good appointments in the Civil Department as the officers of the Staff Corps. Again, we ask, whose fault is this? If gentlemen will not fit themselves for a Resident's chair, or a Magistrate's bench, we do not see how the blame can be made to rest upon the shoulders of the Executive. We protest against the assertion that the pay of an officer in the Native Army is so good that he can afford to pay for his passage. An officer must go home now and again to enable him to keep his health, and the sums he so expends are largely to the advantage of Government, as brains and limbs cannot be kept sound and in working order without change of climate and the bracing air of home. The expenses of small visits to Europe very quickly reduce a short account, and we are not at all sure that the Indian officer is better off than his brother in the Line, who, when sick or proceeding with a regiment, is carried free. Indeed, it is a vanity with some out here to represent that the "Queen's officer"—a false name if intended to mean one class, for all are "Queen's" officers now—is a man of private means. If so, he could better afford to pay for his passage than the Indian officer, who seldom has any income save that derived from his pay and allowances. But we do not think that the British officer, as a rule, is any better off than the Staff Corps or Local officer. Indeed, our experience teaches us that the gentlemen who come out to serve here are men who very nearly live upon their pay and who have found a home for the same reason which induces us all to quit the land of our birth. But there ought to be a general and joint feeling in this matter amongst the military classes who live together and any day may have to fight and die side by side. The public are not averse to giving officers free passage, the home authorities have the matter under their consideration, and the army, as a whole, expect that none of their order will, out of jealousy or other motives, delay the grant of this great boon by giving those in power the chance to say that there is a divided opinion upon the question. We say that free passages should be done away with altogether, or that every officer wearing Her Majesty's cloth should be entitled to the privilege of free passage.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

THE annual report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been issued this week in anticipation of the meeting which will be held on Tuesday next. It is more favourable than a good many previous statements, and recommends a further dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the interim distribution of 2 per cent. The net profits for the year ending 30th September last, including £3,154 brought forward, were £134,301, and after payment of the dividend £3,801 will be carried to next year. The report calls attention to the answer given in the House of Commons by Lord John Manners last Session on the subject of a renewal of the mail contract which expires in February 1880, when his Lordship stated that notice would be given of the termination of this contract and tenders invited for another. On this point the directors recall what

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIARDS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Professor Carmé, Champion French billiard player, played a cannon game with an amateur last night at the Dalhousie Institute, conceding 500 points in 750 and won by 170. Carmé's best breaks were 280 and 160. The push stroke was not allowed. The house was crowded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE PORTE'S PROPOSAL FOR MEDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The basis of the proposal for mediation made by the Porte in a Circular Despatch to the Guaranteeing Powers being considered inadequate, the negociations have failed.

The German Ambassador at Constantinople has recommended the Porte to open up direct negociations with Russia for mediation.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war state, that snowy weather and thick fog at present prevent any operations of the belligerents in the Balkans.

The *Times* of to-day announces that Suleiman Pasha is going to Adrianople to take over command of the Turkish forces in Roumelia.

THE SERVIANS SUCCESSFUL.

Servian troops are marching against Widdin, and are also advancing with success in other directions.

The Russian and Roumanian troops will invest the fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Snowy weather is delaying the attack of the Russians on Erzeroum. The Russian Army is still beyond Soghanli.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 20, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 107½

Bar Silver 54

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..	£11,800,000	Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted ..	£18,000,000	Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£24,100,000	Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is £43 1-16 per cent.

Arrival—Cashmere.

Departure—Horsley.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 25-32d. per Rupee	
Do. „ 6 months' sight....	Is. 9 3-32d.	„
Credits „ 3 „	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „	Rs. Is. 9½d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy..... ..... As. 4

We regret to learn that the accident which occurred to Major H. Brind, of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, at Simla last week, has terminated fatally, a telegram announcing his death having been received in Calcutta on Monday.

Captain Speedy, of Indian Mutiny and Abyssinian fame, is understood to have resigned his appointment of Assistant British Resident at Larcot, Persia, in sheer disgust at the treatment he has received at the hands of the Colonial Office and the Straits Government.

Major Champain, Director in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been appointed Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, left vacant by the death of Colonel Robinson.

The *Times of India* says that a memorial to the Governor in favour of the reprieve of De Britto has been signed by "many of the leading people of Bombay!" Why not give the names of these distinguished leaders?

There is a rumour, though how far it is to be relied on is questionable, that Colonel Rowlands, who has just been relieved of the command of the 43rd Light Infantry, will rejoin the 34th, his former regiment. It was generally understood that when this officer went to Madras he would be provided for by being transferred as the Brigade Staff of that Presidency; but there seems to be no reason why this arrangement should not be carried out. The above report has, however, gone the rounds of Ferozepore, and has caused no little anxiety in the gallant 34th, as that regiment very naturally expected the promotion of the commanding officer would give a step to all ranks, and if the rumour be correct, there will probably be disappointment.

Information has been received that the Boreal, a French ship, which sailed from Bimlipatam on the 12th instant, for Marseilles with a full cargo of gingelly seed, &c., has been wrecked near Sadras. It appears that at Negapatam it blew a gale of wind for twenty-four hours with heavy rain and sea, and the direction of the wind shewed that the storm was passing across the peninsula from east to west, southward of Negapatam. No further particulars have been obtained, as one of the first effects of the storm was to destroy the telegraphic communication.

Among the signatories to the memorial presented to Lord Derby in favour of the clause in the Chefoo Convention, which allows the Chinese Government to greatly increase the import duty on Indian opium, we find the name of Lord Lawrence, "ex-Viceroy of India."

The Ceylon *Diocesan Gazette* says:—"We have good reason to believe that letters brought by the mail have made possible a solution of the question at issue between the Bishop and the Church Missionary Society on one side and the Tamil Cooly Committee on the other."

In the Cuddapah District of Madras it is reported that locusts have appeared in flights, and wherever they settle entirely destroy the crops. At present the damage is confined to a small area, though the destruction caused is very complete. The actual flights cannot, comparatively with other instances, be very large, when one of the remedies proposed was brushing the insects into baskets and burning them. Still at the present time the loss of the smallest portion of the upcoming crops is a check that Madras might well have hoped to have been spared. Next to drought, locusts form a danger to agricultural prosperity the most difficult to provide against. As there is at present no news of their arrival in other districts, it is to be hoped that the incursion is very small. In similar cases information as to the direction from which the pest comes would be generally valuable, for it may lead or assist to the discovery of the cause or origin of the migration or to prediction of their arrival, in time to allow of precautionary measures.

The *Indian Daily News*—Lord Lytton is always happy in his speeches; but it seems to us that his address at the Martiniere was a particularly well chosen and well-timed protest against some heresies born of our educational system, that have been doing a good deal of mischief in India of late years. We yield to none in admiration of high education and culture; we hold that the true scholar follows after education for the love of it, and not for greed of material reward: and we would fain see more scholars. But it is obvious that—as the world is ordered at present, at any rate—everybody cannot expect to secure the aids and opportunities necessary to scholarship and culture; and it would be manifestly inconvenient if everybody in the world desired to be scholarly; or rather we should say, perhaps, if everbody adopted the silly modern notion of the obligations of "book learning," and felt ashamed to dig, to drive an engine, or to commit themselves to any of the many useful avocations in life, so stupidly held to be unworthy of a man who has acquired dexterity in the construction of pot-hooks and hangers, and some more or less mechanical acquaintance with letters. It was more particularly against this prevalent prejudice that Lord Lytton took occasion to protest. As he pointed out, university degrees are not an absolute title to wealth and social advancement. A man's education really begins when he leaves the school or the college at which he has got hold of the groundwork necessary to build upon; and fitness commends itself more to men who do the world's work than abstract collegiate distinctions. It is possible for every man in the world, probably, to do some good work, if he would but forget himself, and concentrate his energies upon the work for which he is competent; but it is not possible for everybody to be a distinguished civil servant, an eminent lawyer, or a Secretary to something. Or to put it in the Viceroy's words, to the pupils of the Martiniere College—"Never be ashamed of that condition in life to which it has pleased God to call you. Believe me it is not social position, but personal character, that makes a gentleman or a gentlewoman. For my part, I respect the peasant or the artisan who, owing nothing to any man but a manly deference, maintains himself and family in the sweat of his brow, by the toil of his honest hand; and him I call a gentleman. I respect the cheerful, brisk, and thrifty housewife whose bright soul beautifies the humblest home; and her I call a gentlewoman. I do not respect the pushing, vulgar, would be fine lady who prides herself on the dresses she cannot afford, and the acquaintances who despise her. I do not respect the needy, venomous purchaseable scribbler whose envious pen can only propagate folly and slander, though it may have been trained to prate of philosophy and virtue. These persons who foolishly aspire to be something more than gentlemen or gentlewomen, are not even honest men and women. They are an encumbrance to themselves, and a nuisance to everybody else." Let us hope that those most interested in the matter will take heed to it. Meanwhile we welcome Lord Lytton's speech. The worthiness of all honest labour, the dignity of independence, and a just contempt for shams and snobbishness, are beyond doubt the lessons the boys and girls of the Martiniere (in common with many other people in India) stand most in need of now-a-days.

The *Whitehall Review* says:—To those who are interested in the question of how far England is prepared to intervene in the Eastern Question should any such necessity arise, it may be a consolation to know that Aldershot is still looked upon as the head-quarters of the First Army Corps for foreign service, and that the original order to have three regiments of cavalry and seven battalions of infantry in readiness still holds good.

The following details relative to the health of the Pope are published by the *Univers*:—The subjoined latest intelligence from the Vatican may be regarded as certain. On the 17th Nov. a person whom we know intimately, and whose information may be relied on, had an audience of the Holy Father. His Holiness said, "You are going to France. They will ask you news about the Pope. Very well! The Pope has no longer the use of his legs, but he has his head." The person referred to arrived in Paris yesterday, and we saw him this morning. A letter, dated the 24th Nov., states that His Holiness can no longer use his lower limbs, and that he will not recover, but that his doctors do not consider that his health gives any ground for disquietude, and that unless some cause which nothing either announces or foretells should intervene, he may continue in his present condition for years. The author of this letter is a doctor who is well able to judge.

A correspondence has been published between Mr. Bright and the Bishop of Peterborough in reference to a statement made in the recent discussion in the House of Lords in regard to the right hon. gentleman's speech on the Burials Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright, after pointing out that he did not use the word "consecration" in a sneering way, says:—"You will not blame me if I do not believe in the virtue of consecration. I cannot believe in what is called holy ground any more than you can believe in holy water, and for the same reason, that there is nothing in it. But it is not necessary to ridicule all that one cannot believe, although it is certain that ridicule has had its share in leading the world of some portions of human superstitions which have misled and afflicted it." The Bishop, in reply, says he received Mr. Bright's letter with much pleasure, and thanks him for the personal kindness and courtesy of his explanation. "As regards your disbelief in 'holy ground,'" the Bishop continues, "I share it fully, if by this you mean, as I conclude you do, ground which has 'in it,' by virtue of its consecration, some infused quality of holiness, such as constitutes a holy person. But no Churchman that I know of ever supposed that this was the 'virtue of consecration.' By the term consecration we understand simply the setting apart of men or things to holy uses or the taking of men or things for holy purposes, the things in themselves holy. In this secondary and relative sense of the word I think that a consecrated churchyard might fairly be called holy ground, though I have never heard it so called by Churchmen. Doubtless such belief in the relative sacredness of things and places is liable to superstitious abuses against which it is well that you and others should occasionally warn us." Dr. Magee adds that he doubts whether ridicule has the power which Mr. Bright attributes to it of overthrowing those or any other superstitions. "I cannot help thinking," he says, "that on this point the effect has very often been mistaken for the cause. Superstitions are successfully ridiculed when they are expiring; they do not expire because they are ridiculed. Be this, however, as it may, you will I am sure agree with me that the use of ridicule when dealing with things held sacred by others involves, like the use of all sharp weapons, considerable responsibility on those who resort to it."

The *Golos* expresses its entire agreement with Prince Vasiltchikoff as to the exclusion of all the European fleets except those of Russia and Turkey from the Black Sea. "In order to secure the shores of the sea," it says, "against attack, Russia must, as an act of self-preservation, retain Ardshan, Kars, and Batoum, which is the natural harbour of Kars. For the same reason she must insist that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall be closed to all ships of war except those of Russia and Turkey. If the navigation were made entirely free, hostile fleets such as the English might pass along the Russian coasts which would readily be an timid and inefficient as the Turkish fleet has shown itself to be." As to the other conditions of peace, the *Golos* thinks they should consist in the creation of Northern Bulgaria, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, into an independent State under the rule of a member of one of the European dynasties; the grant of an independent national administration to Southern Bulgaria; and the payment of an indemnity by Turkey to Russia for the expenses caused to the latter State by the war. "If," observes the *Golos* on the last of these points, "Germany received five milliards of francs from France, we cannot claim less. The German armies were maintained in France, at the expense of the enemy, and levied contributions to the amount of 250 000,000 f. But Russia cannot expect that its troops in Bulgaria should be maintained by the population; and the indemnity can in her case be therefore hardly smaller than that of Germany. It might be replied that Turkey has no money; but she has for months been waging a great war against Russia which must have cost her several hundred millions of francs. She must have possessed this sum, for it would be too absurd to assume that all her military expenses have been paid by England. John Bull has never yet thrown money into the water through platonic love. But if the Porte really has obtained money from London, perhaps its English friends will also pay the war contribution; it is all the same to us where the money comes from."

The Vienna semi-official *Fremdenblatt* says that the bankering of the Servian Government after Turkish territory would be forcibly resisted by Austria were it not that the German Government have positively and most unmistakably declared their determination to resist any remodellings at variance with the conditions of Austria's existence and position in the family of States. It may not be unnecessary to remark that this alleged declaration of the German Government is in perfect harmony with the intentions announced by Prince Bismarck in the last session of the German Reichstag. This declaration, moreover, is in keeping with the dictates of sound policy. Russia, which favoured the unification of Germany at a time when the consequent weakening of Austria opened the way for her Eastern designs, may, after the remodelling of the East, have no very urgent wish to support the fabric of the German Empire. But while Russia's interest in a German alliance is likely to decrease in future, Austria, whose very existence will be imperilled by the Slavonic revival, once more becomes the natural ally of that German Empire with which she has been bound for so many centuries.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, in a long letter to the *Times*, discusses with much keenness Mr. Archibald Forbes's claim to be regarded as an authority on political questions arising out of the war. He says:—

"When Mr Forbes takes up the character which he disclaims, of 'argumentator, speculator, and commentator,' and piles together a number of other instances of foreign dominion as parallel to the dominion of the Turk, it is perhaps enough to quote his description of himself, that he is 'a *tabula rasa* in the matter of previous familiarity with the subject.' Talk in the grand style about 'taking ship,' from the jetties over which frown the heights of Abraham does not prove much. One might, indeed, really like to know something about the 'confused seething' of 'furious Frank and fiery Hun,' in a 'chaotic conflagration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Mr. Forbes' false analogies, as is known to all who had a previous familiarity with the subject, have been answered over and over again; but it is worthwhile to mention the he has stumbled on the analogy which, in its likeness and its unlikeness, is the most instructive of any. 'The Irish are to drive forth the Saxon Viceroy and his myrmidons at the point of the shillelagh.' The 'myrmidons' belong to the same style as 'Devonshire Giles,' but it is certain that in the last century English rule in Ireland was a real parallel to Turkish rule in Bulgaria. It will not readily believe that it was ever quite so bad in degree, but it was essentially the same in kind. It was the rule of race over race, of religion over religion. Chefket had his parallel in Flogging Fitzgerald. But English rule in Ireland could be reformed, and it has been reformed. Turkish rule in Bulgaria never has been reformed. Those who have studied the Eastern Question and other questions know that it never can be reformed. We have given equal rights to the Irishmen. No Turkish ruler ever gave, ever will give, or ever can give, except on paper, equal rights to the Christian. * * * * Let us look calmly at Mr. Forbes's position and try to measure the exact value of his statements and of the inferences which have been drawn from them either by himself or by others. Mr. Forbes is a newspaper correspondent; he will hardly object to be described as a newspaper correspondent, and nothing more. That is the account which he gives of himself. He tells us that he knows little and cares little about politics; that he had not studied the Eastern Question or any question; that, in short, he knew nothing of the history or condition of the country before he went there. 'I have,' he himself says, 'no right to speak now as an argumentator, or commentator, or speculator. I can only ask for some recognition simply as a witness, to which character in the following article I shall strive to confine myself.' Had Mr. Forbes's strivings been successful, well and good. But he does turn 'argumentator, commentator, and speculator,' and in those characters he is not lucky. Mr. Forbes has every qualification for the character that he disclaims, for a hasty, impulsive, superficial work of a Correspondent who is a Correspondent and no thing more. By his own showing he has no other qualification. He has no claim to rank with men who have thoroughly mastered the subject and the country about which they write. He has no claim to rank with men like your own Correspondent in Montenegro or the *Daily News* Correspondent at Athens. Still he does be rank with the great historian who was once your corres pondent at Athens, with the traveller, the archæologist, the thinker who sends from Ragusa to Manchester those words of fearless truth which grate so harshly on official ears. Let Mr. Forbes tell us what he sees, and he has done his work; his inferences from what he sees do not, by his own showing, count for much."

The *Times*:—Some recent letters and the comments upon them which have appeared in our Money Article on successive days have served to direct attention to a matter which has long been a source of serious complaint—namely, the prevailing adulseration of silk manufactures. We publish to-day some further letters upon the subject, and although them does not appear to be entire unanimity among our correspondents with regard to the methods of falsification, or the relative culpability of English and foreign makers, they yet render it certain that a good and durable black silk dress is no longer to be obtained as an ordinary article of commerce. As cotton goods are often loaded with china clay and other extraneous substances until the actual fibre forms only a small part of the finished material, so silks are loaded with the chymicals used in dyeing to an enormous extent. The yarns thus treated are woven into a texture of great apparent thickness and of lustrous surface; but the natural strength and elasticity of the silk have been sacrificed, and the surface is very perishable. The silk cracks and glazes under ordinary conditions of wear and the dye can be removed by a wet sponge in the form of ink. It is not only the silk required for dresses that is thus treated, but that which is woven for umbrellas, for the elastic sides of boots, for cravats, and for many other purposes. So readily, indeed, does the redundant dye come off from black silk cravats and discolour the shirt beneath, that these cravats have recently been lined with white silk expressly to obviate this inconvenience. Nor must it be supposed that the ingenuity of silk adulterators has been confined to dyeing only; for the use of garments of silk hosiery has been to a great extent abandoned on account of the difficulty of obtaining them. Some years ago, and particularly by the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, silk underclothing was much recommended upon hygienic grounds, but the consequent increase of the trade induced manufacturers to make what they called "plated goods," in which the yarns consisted of a cotton centre, over which a delicate silk thread was spun. These "plated goods" had the appearance and were sold at the prices of silk, but they failed to fulfil the special purposes for which silk was required, and so they, and true silk at the same time, fell into comparative disuse.

BOMBAY.

Address to English-speaking Natives.—The Rev. C. M. Pym, Rector of Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, will (D. V.) deliver an address to English-speaking natives in the Hall of the Free Church Institution, Khetwadi, on Saturday evening (22nd inst.) at 8 o'clock. All English-speaking natives are earnestly invited.

The Roonan Fund.—We have received Rs. 10 from "Anonymous," towards this fund, which we have paid into the Bank of Bombay.

The Carwar Lottery.—A correspondent asks, "Would you or any of your readers kindly inform me if this lottery was drawn on the 9th instant?"

The Langwelee House Lottery.—A correspondent writes, "The drawing of this lottery has been so often deferred, that many of the ticket-holders have come to the conclusion that the whole scheme is a delusion and a snare. It is advertised as being under the sanction of Government, on the good faith of which tickets were largely sold. Government ought, therefore, to interfere, and either compel the drawing to take place or the proprietor to return the receipts."

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 15 from Somar Hajee Abdoola, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

An exhibition of the articles intended for the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was lately held in front of the offices of the Municipal Chamber at Pangin, Goa. The principal authorities who visited it have expressed a favourable opinion of the articles for the above-named purpose.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has held a meeting of the administrators of the three provinces with a view to the future education of the people at Goa to be under the direction of European professors. His Excellency expects the several cantons will set apart a certain sum of money towards the establishment of the school, which he believes will greatly improve the material prosperity of the country.

Goojrat Natack Mandli.—This company on Thursday last gave a grand rehearsal of a well-known play, "Lalita Dookhdarshak," by Mr. Runchorebhoy Ooderam, before a respectable audience, chiefly consisting of Hindoos, who were invited by the company. Great praise is due to Mr. Runchorebhoy Ooderam for bringing this instructive play on the stage. The company consisted of Hindoos, who performed their respective parts to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

Grand Christmas Pantomime.—The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club advertises a pantomime for to-night, which cannot, we think, but prove a great attraction to both the European and native communities of Bombay. It will be a novel sight to see a company of Parsees acting a Christmas pantomime.

Death from burns.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a blacksmith employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Byculla, who expired from the effects of burns which he had sustained by his clothes having caught fire accidentally while at work on the 13th instant. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Drowned in the Harbour.—On Thursday, a Coroner's inquest was held at Bores Bunder, on view of the body of Janajee Bhaigut, a stone lascar belonging to the Grand Arsenal. It appears that on the day previous deceased with five other lascars were sent from the Grand Arsenal to Cross Island to clean the guns there; after completing their work, deceased and one or two others went down the rock to wash themselves, when he got into deep water and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The trial of the perpetrators of the late daring robbery at Mahableshwur took place at the Satara Criminal Sessions on Monday last, when the whole gang, numbering some seven or eight individuals, were found guilty. The two Chinamen who were the principal movers in this undertaking were awarded ten and three years' transportation respectively, the remainder being sentenced to small terms of from one year to six months. Of the two Chinamen, one is a very old man, and will not, it is supposed from his appearance, live to work out the punishment awarded him; the other, the son of the old man, has a hang-gallows appearance, and was perfectly indifferent when the sentence of ten years' transportation was passed upon him. He and his father are the last of the Chinese convicts who many years ago were sent up to Mahableshwur to assist in the improvement of the things in themselves holy. In this secondary and relative sense of the word I think that a consecrated churchyard might fairly be called holy ground, though I have never heard it so called by Churchmen. Doubtless such belief in the relative sacredness of things and places is liable to superstitious abuses against which it is well that you and others should occasionally warn us." Dr. Magee adds that he doubts whether ridicule has the power which Mr. Bright attributes to it of overthrowing those or any other superstitions. "I cannot help thinking," he says, "that on this point the effect has very often been mistaken for the cause. Superstitions are successfully ridiculed when they are expiring; they do not expire because they are ridiculed. Be this, however, as it may, you will I am sure agree with me that the use of ridicule when dealing with things held sacred by others involves, like the use of all sharp weapons, considerable responsibility on those who resort to it."

A big adventurer.—A considerable amount of interest has for the last few months been felt in these parts (says the *Neilgherry Courier*) in the movements of a gentleman, who was "going in heavily" for gold. This gentleman's history in South-East Wynaad had about it an air of wild romance. He suddenly dropped into South-East Wynaad, from Bombay, as a working miner, and entered into an engagement with a newly-started Gold Company. Subsequently he took a "job" or two of writing. His position at this time was low, and his salary was not high, either as mining engineer or journeyman writer. He makes two or three visits to Bombay, but suddenly after one of those visits, he is an altered man; he comes out in the character of a "millionaire," talks of cheques of fabulous sums, promises fortunes to several of his friends—offers an appointment of Rs. 1,000 a month to one of them; makes everybody around him believe that he alone, by means of his unbounded resources and large experience, can develope the gold industry in this part of the world, and after raising the expectations of the whole country-side, retires as suddenly and almost as mysteriously as he first came. Nobody has been hurt, we believe, but a great many have been amused and mystified. At the bottom of all the froth there was, however, a drop of good liquor—some wealthy people in Bombay had sought through this "millionaire" to feel their way in the Wynaad as regards the gold; but alas! the big adventurer has lost his big sum, the big cheques, the big salaries, and the big talk.

Messrs. Cuttler, Palmer & Co. have issued the following short review of this year's different vintages:—

France.—We will not venture to pass a definite opinion on the wines of Medoc; they ought not to be good, for throughout the year the seasons were adverse to the proper development of the fruit; it was almost invariably dry when rain was most wanted, chilly when heat was required and *vice versa*. To crown all, the nights were cold and frosty at the time of the gathering, which caused the pessimists to say that the wines would be bad indeed; but, strange to say, this is not the case, for so far the wines show fairly well, and the greenness which was at first an universal characteristic is apparently disappearing, and it will not surprise us to find that the Medoc Wines of 1877 turn out light but agreeable.

Burgundy.—The wine made has every appearance of proving of satisfactory quality; it has fine colour, good bouquet and flavor. In Lower Burgundy damage was done to the vines by frost; this has had an unfavourable influence on quality.

Champagne.—The new wines are on a par with those of 1876, and although we must for the present rely only upon 1874s for *fine* wines, the 1877s will turn out fairly good and useful as well as those of 1876.

Cognac.—It is a certain fact that this year's brandies are excellent; and, notwithstanding the Phylloxera, the quantity made is little short of the yearly average, for the wines are fairly rich in alcohol, and have yielded well. The dread of the eventual destruction of the vineyards by the mysterious Phylloxera induces the peasants and farmers to continue obstinate with regard to prices, so that very little wine is procured. In the interest of all it is devoutly to be desired that means may eventually be discovered of allaying the scourge.

Spain.—The grapes were gathered in very fine weather, and the new wines both around Xeres and in the Manzanilla districts promise to be quite equal to any made for years past.

Portugal.—The vintage of 1877 is a failure in point of quality, but there is a fair quantity of wine made, which will be useful for supplying inferior descriptions.

Germany.—The wines of 1877 are of most inferior quality, which is not cause for surprise, seeing that the grapes never attained proper maturity, although left on the vines as long as it was safe to do so. This disastrous result is mainly owing to the cold weather that prevailed in August and September, as previous to this the vines looked well enough.

Madeira.—7,000 pipes have been made; the quality is not spoken of as being an average. Excellent wine is now offered at moderate value, and we hope to find that it may soon again be found in demand.

From the foregoing observations our friends will see the necessity of securing certain stocks for their trade purposes forthwith. Our own of most descriptions are ample. Prices of cheaper sorts may have to be enhanced, and cognac is spoken of as certain to become dearer.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Bandra Good Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p. m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, Colonel Hancock, Chairman, presiding. The chief business was the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's application for confirmation of the bye-laws made by himself, with the sanction of the Town Council, under section 267 of the Municipal Act of 1872; together with a memorial from the Bombay Association objecting to certain portions of the bye-laws, as well as certain explanations and observations thereon by the Municipal Commissioner. A letter was read from the solicitors to the Municipality, giving an opinion that the functions of the Corporation were confined to sanctioning or rejecting the bye-laws, or any portion of them; that the Corporation could not initiate or alter any bye-laws; though they could discuss the propriety or necessity of any particular bye-law and confirm or reject it. Acting on that opinion, the Municipal Commissioner had laid before the Town Council at its last meeting certain alterations to meet the views of the memorialists, and with certain exceptions the Town Council had approved of the modifications. The Chairman suggested that the Corporation should proceed to a consideration of the bye-laws chapter by chapter and go on with the sections in each chapter confirming or rejecting them as might be resolved upon. It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, that the Corporation proceed with the consideration of the first chapter. Several members stated that there was a doubt in their minds as to the exemption of the bye-laws even after the modifications made by the Commissioner; and that a great deal of time would be taken up in considering all the clauses objected to, and that several meetings of the Corporation would have to be held for the purpose. It was therefore proposed as an amendment by Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Jamardhun Gopal, that before the proposed bye-laws were considered by the Corporation a Committee of the Corporation be appointed (composed as follows) to consider them and suggest any modifications that may appear desirable:—Colonel Hancock, Sir Sumsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Janardhun Gopal, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Vurjeevundas Madhowdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Morarjee Goculdass, T. B. Kirkham, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Venayek R. Luxmonjee, and Manchurjee Nowrojee Banajee. (The names of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady and Mr. P. M. Mehta were afterwards added.) On a division the amendment was carried.

The next matter of interest was in connection with a Government resolution, dated 7th November 1877, General Department, stating that Mr. J. H. Grant has been appointed Municipal Commissioner, *vice* Mr. W. G. Pedder, who has ceased to be secretary.—I have been given the opportunity of moving a resolution to pass an eulogy of the services rendered to the city by Mr. Pedder as Municipal Commissioner for four years, remarking that the Corporation should be wanting in their duty if they omitted to place on record some expression of their sense of Mr. Pedder's services. The resolution was seconded by the name of Dr. Bisney. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Mr. Raghunath Khote, and Mr. Kemp; and the following resolution was finally adopted with acclamation:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Munchurjee Nowrojee Banajee, that Government Resolution No. 3178, dated 7th November 1877, General Department, stating that Mr. J. H. Grant has been appointed Municipal Commissioner, *vice* Mr. W. G. Pedder, be recorded.

Proposed by Mr. Kirkham, and seconded by Dr. Bisney, the following words be added to the resolution:—That in recording this resolution, the Corporation desire to place on record their high sense of the conspicuous ability and untiring zeal with which Mr. W. G. Pedder administered the executive of the Municipality during the four years 1873—1876, and have the conviction that the community benefit from the excellence of his administration.

At the suggestion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, it was resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Pedder by the Chairman of the Corporation.

Several grants of money were sanctioned; and the proceedings terminated after 5 p. m. Owing to pressure on our space we are reluctantly compelled to hold over our report for a day.

THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held at its registered office, 1, Church Lane, on Thursday afternoon last, to receive the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1877, and to appoint directors in room of those retiring by rotation; and to elect auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

Mr. Javerlal Umiashunker, secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report was also read; but as it will print it here, as the principal matters embraced in it are referred to in the chairman's opening speech.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said—Gentlemen, though this is the third time we meet together in connection with the affairs of this company, yet it is, I need hardly tell you, the first year of the mill's working. At the date of the last report the number of spindles at work in the mills at Neriad was 980 throstles and 1,090 mule spindles, in all 2,070. This number increased gradually with each succeeding month, though not so rapidly as was expected. As the report will tell you, our principal drawback at the commencement—a drawback more or less common to all up-country mills—was the want of skilled hands to work the machine. The local hands were utter strangers to this kind of work. Skilled hands had accordingly to be sent from Bombay, and the local hands following the Bombay work-people were being trained up to manage the machines. We have now nearly overcome this drawback, which, during the first few months of the year, retarded the full working of the mills. In going over the balance sheet, you will perceive, under the amount of debt for which acceptances have been given to be heavy in comparison with the amount of subscribed capital. But you will remember at the same time that there are 168 unallotted shares from the company's capital, which at par value represent a sum of Rs. 1,68,000. This amount, when taken up, will go far to reduce the debts of the company. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that, barring all payments on account of interest on loans, the profits of the company are divisible amongst a smaller number of shareholders. Turning to the other side, we find that the amount standing against the mills and machinery is Rs. 2,03,194-5. This includes, besides the main buildings, the cost of a well, of cold and hot weather tanks, two compartments of a warehouse for cotton and yarn, two bungalows—one for the Engineer and the other for the Spinning master—a chawl for work-people and small out-houses. The cost of machinery is increased by the amount of railway freight in carrying it from Bombay to Neriad. While on this subject I may be permitted to remark that, though up-country mills have to put up with a certain amount of increased first cost in the beginning of their career, yet they are more than compensated for subsequently by the comparative cheapness of the raw material and other articles which constitute the component elements of production; so that once that an up-country concern begins to work smoothly, its profitable results are but a work of time. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first year's results should not be so gratifying to shareholders as they may naturally desire. I may also remark, if interest on loans had not formed a heavy item of expenditure, the year's results would have been different. During the first few months of the mill's working, the outturn of yarn was necessarily short from the fact of the full number of spindles not being at work. But the mills are now at work with the full number of spindles, viz., 9,744, of which 6,384 are mule and 3,360 throstle spindles, and this has had a corresponding effect on the outturn of yarn since May last. It may interest you to know that the working of the mills during October and November is satisfactory, and that after paying interest on loans a fair surplus is left to be divided amongst the shareholders. I am sorry to have to inform you of the retirement from the direction, on account of domestic affliction, of Mr. Vurjeevundass Mahadowdass, who had been chairman ever since the company was started. As chairman of our Board, his advice and assistance in all that related to the affairs of the company were always useful, and the Board, while accepting with regret his resignation, has recorded its sense of his valuable services while on the Board. The vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Vurjeevundass and by Mr. Wood having joined the firm of our secretaries, are filled up by Mr. Vundravundass Purshotundass and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. Mr. Vundravundass, from his connection with two or three other mills, brings with him into the Board great experience in mill matters, and as to Mr. Raghunath, you all know him very well, I presume, as a gentleman of varied mercantile experience and general knowledge. The nomination of these two gentlemen has, I may say, greatly added to the strength of the Board. With these observations, and hoping to be able to present you with a more favourable report on the next occasion of your meeting here, I shall now request the secretary to read the directors' report.

The report as well as a Gujeratee version of it having been read, it was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, "That the directors' report now read and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1877 be and is hereby approved and adopted."

Mr. Hurrilal Mchunlal said, before the proposition was put to the meeting, he had to offer a few remarks. He then referred to several matters in the balance sheet and raised objections on the score that they were not properly entered or accounted for, and asked for explanations. In the first place, the items of the fuel, coal, and firewood accounts should be put in the profit and loss account, but on referring to the books, he found that a portion was carried to the machinery account and a portion to the preliminary expenses account. He did not understand how this could be done. Then stores which had been sent to Neriad were not forthcoming. Further, as their worthy chairman had said, though up-country mills have to put up with a certain amount of increased first cost in the beginning, they are more than compensated for subsequently; and yet with a large capital expended, they had only 9,744 mule spindles at work, whereas other mills, which cost only 10 or 15 per cent. more, used a much larger number. It was stated in the directors' report that the average price of cotton was Rs. 165, whereas the price ruling in Bombay at the time was Rs. 160.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury.—Not during the same period.

The chairman.—Don't interrupt him, please.

Mr. Hurrilal further said that the secretary, instead of attending to the purchase of cotton himself, deputed the work to his brother. Further, he (Mr. Hurrilal) was informed that although a decree had been obtained against a shareholder, it was not yet executed; and he could not understand why, whilst the company was owing large sums, the money had not been recovered. Again, a loan was not repaid when it became payable, and the company's credit had to suffer. A well was sunk at Neriad for Rs. 60,000, and though it was deep enough, the secretary insisted on carrying it to a greater depth still against the opinion of the company's engineer. The company's premises at Neriad had all round a fence of "thoovar" or prickly-pear—(The chairman,—Cactus)—while some Rs. 20,000 had been spent upon the gateway. Why was this large sum spent? Then, how was it that the preliminary expenses had been increasing in each year's balance sheet? Again, he had heard that a piece of flannel had been given by the secretary as a present to some person—was there any account of it kept?

The chairman.—I hope, you won't be personal. The secretary will give you all proper explanations; but I must request you to abstain from personalities.

Mr. Hurrilal.—I don't charge the secretary or any other person with anything. I have great respect for the secretary.

It was then proposed by Mr. Hurrilal that the accounts now submitted to the meeting be examined by a committee of four shareholders to be appointed by the meeting; and that this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight hence.

The chairman.—Whom do you propose on the committee?

Mr. Hurrilal could not mention names.

The chairman.—You are going to propose persons whom you don't know? (A laugh.)

Mr. Hurrilal.—I know him by sight, but I don't know his name.—Mr. Tapidas Varjdas will act as one.

Mr. Tapidas declined to act.

Mr. Hurrilal.—I will leave the whole matter into the hands of Mr. Duxbury. There is one thing more I wanted to mention. There is nothing in the deed authorizing the directors to carry on the company's business until the whole capital was subscribed; and yet they done so.

The chairman.—Does any gentleman second Mr. Hurrilal's proposition?

Some of the Gujeratee-speaking shareholders wanted to know what the proposition was and what Mr. Hurrilal had been saying; and the secretary was about to explain in Gujeratee what had taken place.

Mr. J. F. Hutchinson suggested that Mr. Hurrilal should state his objections and ask questions, and that the secretary should then answer them one by one.

This course was adopted, and objections were stated and explanations given, which proved satisfactory to Mr. Hurrilal and one or two of the Gujeratee-speaking shareholders who sided with him, and a

BANKS.

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To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.

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Liebfraumilch ..... „	32	do.
Rauenthal..... „	34½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg ..... „	40	do.
Rudesheimberg ..... „	41	do.
Marcobrunner ..... „	44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney ..... „	45	do.
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BRANDIES.

Cognac .....Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux..... „	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne ..... „	38½	do.

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Premier qualite .....Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... „	8	do. Pts.

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H. Piper & Co.....Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
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Hochheimer ..... „	24	„
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London Club Sherry .....Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.

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Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at....Rs.	6	„

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Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac ..... „	20	„
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Do. do. ** Stars..... „	25	„
Do. do. *** Stars ..... „	29	„
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Carte Blanche, ditto ..... „	40	„ „
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